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## **LAMONT SAYS LOAN WILL** **NOT BE FOR REPARATIONS**

Continued from First Page.

In the last analysis, to the decision of an American President.

The problem of reparations, Mr. Dulles said, would never be settled until this mistake was corrected and the amount owed by Germany reduced to what it would have been without the items mentioned. It was clear, too, from what Mr. Dulles said of debts owed the United States, that he saw no benefit to come from pressing for payment, and he expressed the fear that the United States would fall into the error made by France in trying to collect the uncollectible.

He did not spare men in American public life. In this connection he said: "Grave charges have been made against the arrogant and selfish stand of the political leaders of France. Equal charges of arrogance and selfish interests could be brought against public men in the United States in these present troubled times."

Mr. Hines held that a settlement of the peace problems could only be reached through an aroused spirit of fearlessness and unselfishness throughout the world.

"The destruction of property and life due to the war ceased with the signing of the armistice," he added, "but the economic destruction began to appear at that time and has continued ever since. Rehabilitation has scarcely started. Reparations have not been paid nor even adjusted. The disarmament which the whole world wanted has hardly begun except in the enemy countries. Therefore, we are facing the most stupendous and baffling problem in establishing peace that has ever confronted the world."

"To understand how difficult it is one must look at the tools with which the job must be done. It is a question of practical politics in each of the European countries, and the governmental systems of Europe are poorly adapted to the problem."

"One must remember that the life of Governments in these countries represent temporary combinations of political factions. As a result they have personal animosities between politicians far more

bitter than anything we have in this country. To settle domestic problems these temporary, often constantly changing, Governments are taxed to their capacity, and it is not astonishing that they fail to function on world peace problems."

Nationalism, he said, of an inflammatory nature broke out so that the nations of Europe which depend on an interchange of commerce were erecting tariff barriers that were working against their best interests. As an illustration of this strained situation, Mr. Hines pointed out that although France needs an indemnity, which Germany can only now pay in goods, the French people were reluctant to receive the goods the Germans can deliver.

"And yet," he continued, "these people are asked to reform the world."

France, he said, was in a difficult position, as she faced the problem of receiving little in the way of reparations and nothing in the way of a security or a guaranty from further invasion by Germany.

"France faces this problem," continued Mr. Hines. "She sees that if Germany is allowed to grow up she will be strong enough to invade the country against which no security exists. This fear has become so strong to-day in France that the French people would almost rather see Germany collapse than France unsafe. In my opinion, until this security is given France a settlement of the European situation is impossible."

"The position the United States should take," Mr. Hines held, was to lend our help and aid to Europe at this time.

"Our influence," he added, "is the only influence that can break through the labyrinth Europe has been wandering through for the last four years."

### **Hines Blames Politics.**

Walker D. Hines, former Director of Railroads, blamed the delay of reconstruction work on the Continent on the political systems and practical politics, and said that it was the duty of this country to realize that its aid was needed. Mr. Root, as chairman, asserted that it behooved the United States to study its duties to other

countries as well as to consider its rights therein. M. Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, Geneva, spoke of industrial conditions, declaring there was an improvement recently, but that labor is restless and indifferent.

## **ACTIVITIES CENTER ON** **REPARATIONS PROBLEM**

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.

Officials of the Administration still believe that the effort to help Europe in the financial crisis over reparations and the threat of Germany's collapse will have a beneficial effect on the situation.

These officials deprecate the disposition in some quarters to blame for the housestops the extent of American participation in the efforts to solve the angle confronting Europe. Having made it clear that any loan must remain for the time being hypothetical and contingent upon a reparations settlement, they are willing it should be assumed that the European situation is evolving every consideration consistent with the rights of every one concerned.

It is indicated that informal negotiations are in the direction of concerted action to bring the reparations under control. It is not known whether the limitations under which it is acting would permit this government to take a direct part in discussions to fix a definite and reasonable limit for reparations, though everything points to its willingness to give aid and friendly counsel in regard to fundamentals.

How far it would go in this direction could depend on the extent to which Germany and France, the main parties to the reparations controversy, would welcome it and, for this reason, France in the crux of the problem. There is reason to believe this Government has definite assurances that the situation has reached the point where France was ready to avail itself of whatever resourcefulness this Government can bring to the solution of the tangle that has baffled every attempt to unravel it.

The role of an umpire on reparations is something this Government is not anxious to assume at present. It has put itself on record as favoring an agreement on reparations based on the maximum that Germany can pay and which would give France all that nec-

essarily could be collected. Its estimate naturally could not be expected to come up to the sanguine expectations of the French Government, and this would put the highest conceivable liability on the assumption of the role of umpire.

## **GERMANY ABANDONS** **HOPE OF LOAN HERE**

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New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 19.

Even with the mark fast approaching the level of 5,000 to the dollar Germany has practically abandoned hope of relief through an American loan and has gone back to marking up prices in anticipation of still lower money values. Many newspapers ascribe the temporary rise of the mark to an international speculation plot, of which Germany is the victim.

The improvement of the mark, while hailed as a hope of settlement of reparations and escape from French sanctions, has proved the hardest strain on the domestic economic situation in a year.

Buying, both mercantile and on the Bourse, has come almost to a standstill.

## **PARIS DENIES ANY** **REPARATIONS TALK**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 19.

"You may deny flatly that there are any negotiations between the United States and France, either officially or unofficially, regarding reparations," The New York Herald correspondent was told by a high official of the Quai d'Orsay to-night when asked about reports current in Paris of a reparations conference in which the neutral nations were to act as arbiters to fix Germany's capacity to pay.

This declaration was followed by reiteration of the French belief that German propagandists are behind many dispatches that have annoyed the French Government during the last few days in an effort to prevent Premier Poincare winning British sympathy for his plans

to make the Ruhr pay Germany's ransom.

"The latest suggestions from the United States convince us absolutely that Berlin, not Washington, is behind the plans being broadcast, for the tales of our Ambassador Jusserand has had with the highest American officials have shown no tendency toward such a settlement of Europe's problems," the French official continued. "Neutral arbitration frequently has been hinted in Berlin newspapers, but France never will permit such a settlement. After the neutrals remained outside the conflict when millions were giving their lives, France does not consider they are justified to intervene in Germany's behalf. It was the neutrals who gained tremendous fortunes in furnishing Germany with munitions and thus held up the allied victory."

The French will ignore the suggestion and are preparing to bring every effort to bear in January to persuade the British Prime Minister that the French Ruhr plan is the only solution of the reparations problem.

## **ALLIES AT LIMIT OF** **THEIR CONCESSIONS**

Continued from First Page.

Battle should be closed in the same way to warships, it being Russia's aim to limit as a general principle the field of naval operations.

Speaking for the Turks, after the Allies had rejected their plan, Ismet said positively that Turkey never would agree to the proposed surveillance of a straits commission. "As for a guaranty," he said, "that of the League of Nations is not enough, as it is obvious that it takes too long to get the league in action." In return for agreeing to demilitarize the two ends of the straits under the allied plan he said Turkey must have from each one of the Powers an individual guaranty to protect the straits in peace or war, which is exactly what Lord Curzon said to-day the Allies would never give.

The British Foreign Secretary said

the allied reply was final on this point. The Sea of Marmora, he said, could not be excluded, as the Turks would have it, and the islands of Imbros and Samothrace, which the new Turkish plan demands shall be Turkish, must remain Greek. The Turkish plan for warships he pronounced absurd, pointing out that if Turkey did not possess a single capital ship on the Sea of Marmora not an allied capital ship could ever go through, even if a Black Sea Power possessed such a ship. He also showed that the Turks would absolutely bar submarines, whereas in the future it was conceivable that all warships might be submersible.

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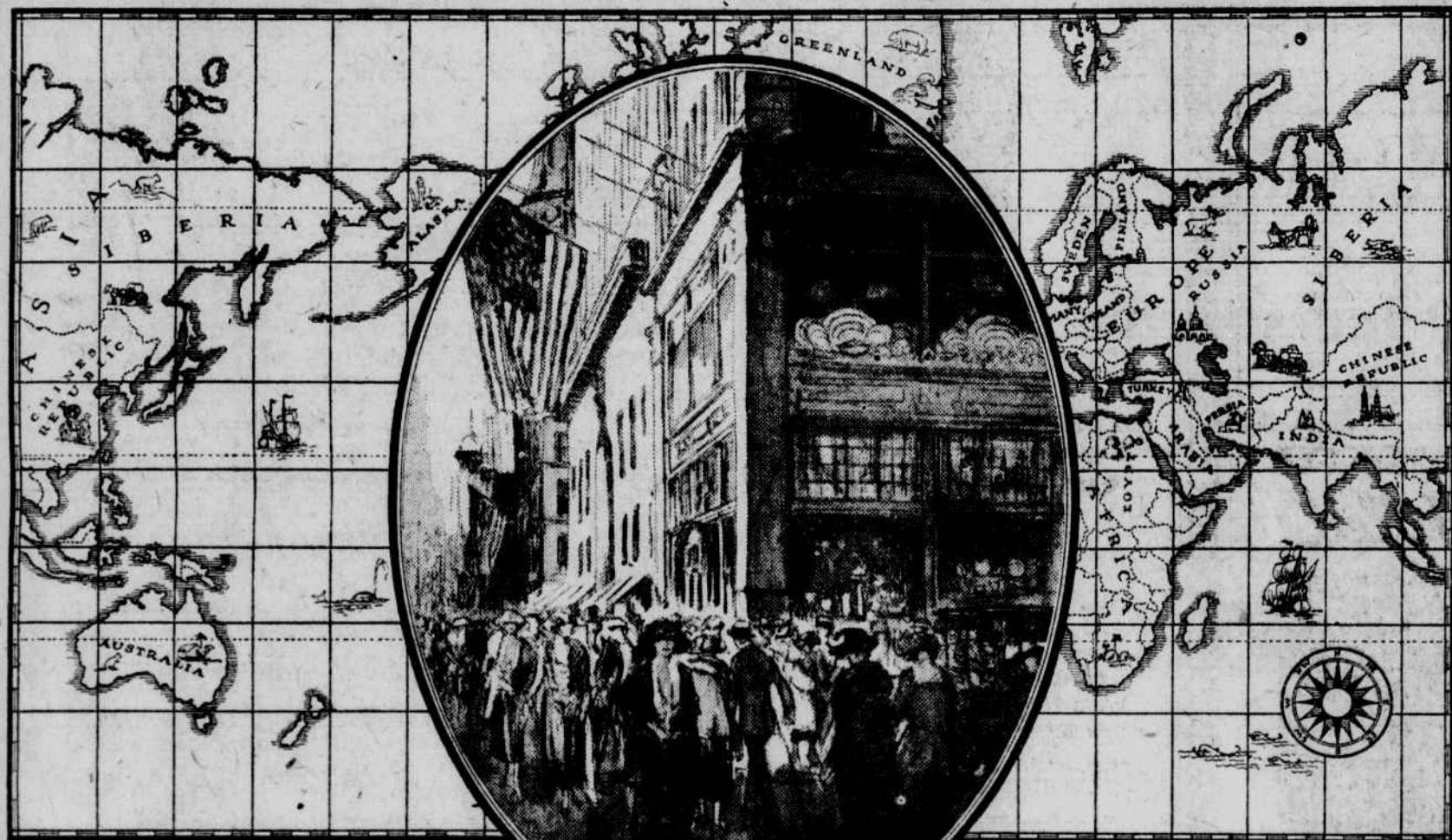
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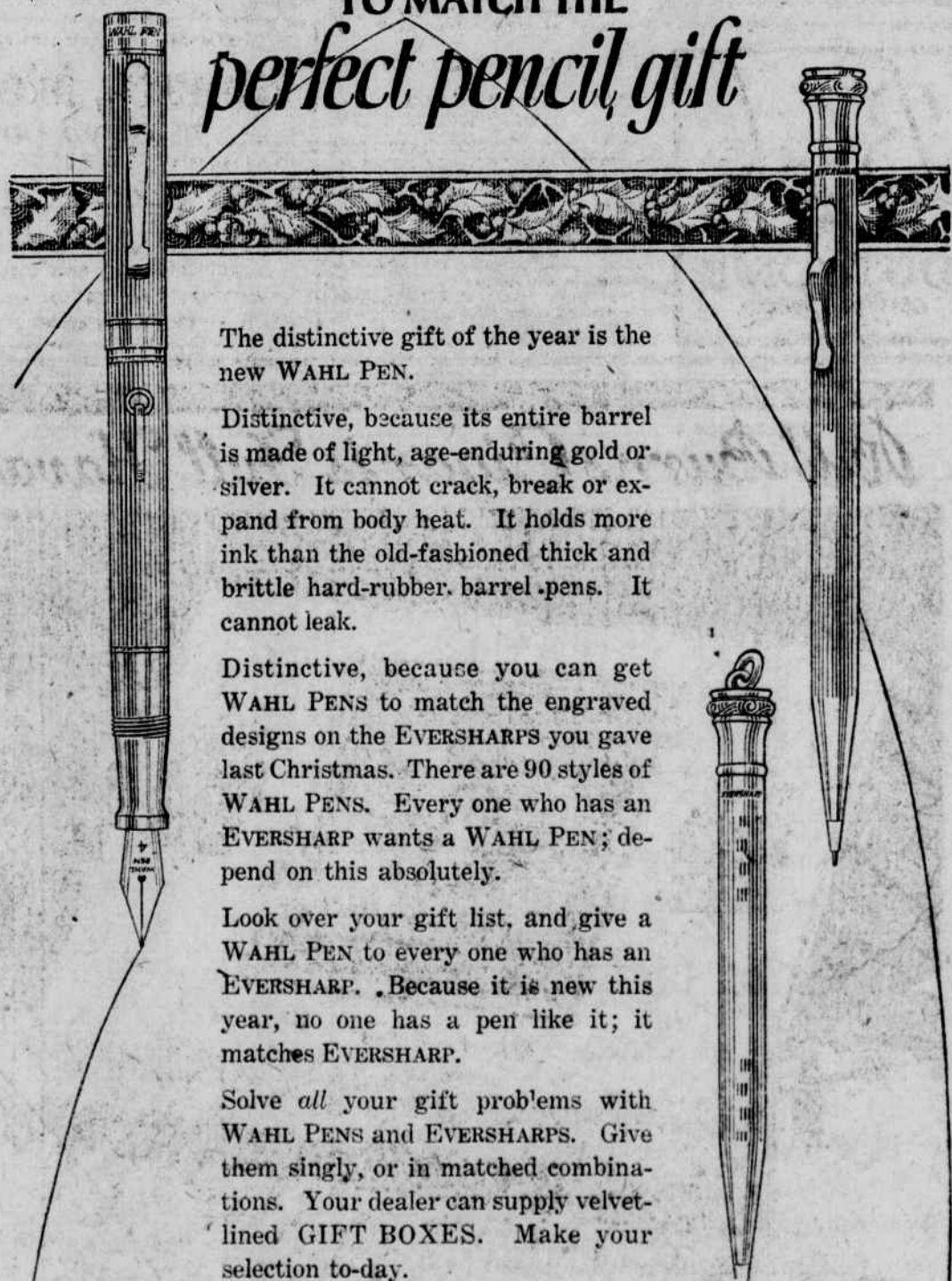
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